## SPIRITING BONDS.

The Last Massachusetts Sensation--Evil Influences of a Medium.

Strange Story of Matrimonial Infelicities in High Life.

The Trickery of Spiritualism, the Terrors of a Midnight Burglary and the Grand Panacea of an American Divorce.

Mrs. Professor Denton in a Tight

FOXBORO, Mass, Feb. 27, 1871. excitement in this town during the past few days and one which promises to provoke far more than a local interest before it is over with. Love, matrimony, divorce, spiritualism, deception, burgiary and robbery are all mixed up in one conglomerated mass, and all the parties concerned are not only prominent in social and public life, but are of that class generally reckoned as emmently respectable. Thus it is, perhaps, that the affair has become such a mine of wealth for the scandalmongers, although the facts siready developed and those anticipated are of such a spicy and sensational character as to merit public attention, even if the parties implicated were less known to fame.

at should be stated that there lives in the town of Wellesley, a few miles from Boston, a man named sames W. Harris. H: is a married man, or, rather, was in June last, and two beautiful children are the result. Although not over and above opulent, his fortune figures up a total high among the thousands. His domestic life, it appears, has not been very blissful, especially during the past year, and the responsibility for the infelicities is variously attribu-ted to the two heads of the lamily. The investigaons so far, however, show that the wife is the one who should be the most blamed, and her conduct, as will be presently seen, is probably the result of an unnatural influence exercised over her by a well known female -piritualist. So successfully did she persuade the wife and mother against her husband that she not only deserted him, but took with her, it is alleged, what available funds she could lay hold of, the sum total being about \$3,000 in United States bonds of \$1,000 each. It was, in

which fanned into a flame the embers of domestic difficulty which had been so long mouldering. On the morning of the 3d of June last Mr. Harris took the three \$1,000 bonds and brought them into Boston to dispose of. The ruling price being unsatisfactory he determined to keep them, and accordingly took them to his home in Wellesley that night locked them up in a drawer of the secretary, putting the key in his pocket. Upon arising in the morning he found that the buiknesd leading to his celiar from the outside had been partially pulled off, and articles of silverware were scattered upon the floor of the hall, as if some burgiar in his hasty flight had dropped them. Upon further examination it was also found that the bonds were gone, the drawer having been unlocked, pulled out and left upon the floor. ONE OF THE BONDS TRACED.

Mr. Harris at once notified the Treasury Department at Washington of his loss, but heard nothing from the missing bonds until the 9th of January, when it was reported to him that the bond bearing the number 54,958 had arrived at the Treasury Department. The owner then traced it back, first to the Muncie National Bank of Muncie, Ind., and through the Ocean National Bank, of New York, Jay Cooke & Co., of New York, the Connecticut River National Bank of Charlestown, N. H., and various other hands, to the Newton National Bank, of Newton Mass., whose President, Mr. J. N. Bacon, bought it of Brewster, Sweet & Co., of Boston, on the 20th of August, the latter firm having on that day purchased it from a lady who gave the name of Anna F. Harris, the wife of the owner.

DETECTIVES SUMMONED FROM THE SPIRIT LAND. Pending the tracing of the bond, as described above, Harris' wife urged him to consult the wife of Professor Denton, the well known Spiritualist expounder, expressing her belief that through her agency the robbers could be apprehended. Mrs. Denton was accordingly called upon, but her hussaying that she was ill, and, further, that he had no confidence in her power to assist in ferreting out the robbery. Mr. Harris called upon her subsequently, she being one of his near neighbors, and as his loss was known and talked all over town it was about the only subject discussed. Finally the gifted woman condescended to exercise

Finally the grited woman condescended to exercise her powers in

SOLVING THE MYSTERY OF THE ROBBERY,
and having done this she addressed the following letter to Mr. Harris, who was at the time in Boston:

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 18, 1870.

Mr. Harris Permit me to say I believe I have at last obtained the key that can unlock the mystery of the bonds you lost last spring. Do you wish me to prosecute the investigation of evidence I now believe I have within my reans? Very respectfully, ELIZABETH F. M. DENTON. NOT POSITIVE—SUSPICIONS AROUSED BY A CIRCUM-STANCE.

The medium again wrote Mr. Harris, as follows:—

The medium again wrote Mr. Harris, as follows:—

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 21, 1870.

Mr. Harris—Yours came to hand vesterday morning, just as I was going to Boston, and as I did not return until inte as I was going to Boston, and as I did not return until inte as I could not reply until this morning. What I referred to in my letter to you is not positive, but my suspicions have been aroused by a circumstance which I would not like as yet even to divulge, jest by doing so I might in some way defeat the full development of events in the direction for which I shall now look for them. I know that a remote hint might be sufficient to place certain parties on their guard, so as to prevent my obtaining evidence I might otherwise obtain. There will be little or no expense necessary, I think, unless there should be more in connection with it than I now suppose, in which case I will apprie you beforehand, if possible, the property of the property of the possible of the property of the p

ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON.

Again, the same day, she wrete as follows:—

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Mr. Harris—If you can give to the proper authorities sufficient data by which they can identify those bond, provided they should be found, I would like you to call on me to-morrow, if you can. It would, perhaps, be well to come prepared to make search of certain premises should you and the detective deem it advisance. Be sure you get the right man—one who knows his business and can prosecute it of rectually. Respectivity, ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON.

1. S.—Eventa are developing faster than I supposed this morning.

THE SUSPECTED THIEF DECAMPS FOR CALIFORNIA.
At this point the alleged bond thief jumps the
"spiritual detectives" and makes tracks for California, as is seen:—

Will.rsl.m., Oct. 23, 1870.

Mr. Harris—I have just heard that the man I suspected, and of whom I wrote you, has decamped with considerable money fraudulently obtained. It is thought by some, I am told, that he has gone to California. Where would he be likely to try te dispose of these bonds? I believe (if this report is true) that he is, that he must be, the thief. Respectfully,

ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON.

port is true that he is, that he must be the thief. Respectivity,

SHE HOFES TO UNVEIL THE REAL MISCREANT.

The next suggestions of the detectives, "beyond the grave," are these:—

WELLISLEY, Oct. 29, 1870.

Ar. HARRIS—I feel so thoroughly assured that if you lost those bonds that night they must have been taken by the man who was in our house that you must partion mei II object is to induce you to see to matter. May object is to induce you to see to matter. May object is to induce you to see to matter. May object is to induce you to see to matter. May object is to induce you to see to matter. May object is to induce you to see to matter. May object is to induce you to see to matter. May object is to induce you to see to matter. May object is to induce you to see to matter. May object is to induce you to see to matter. May object in the leaf, or be permitted to use his plunder without being detected. Would it not be well to assertian, if possible, the direction taken and the mode of travel chosen by the person of whom I spoke to you? And this being done, might not the proper authorities, either along his route or at its fermination, be instructed by selegraph to institute such proceedings as may be thought advisable? I have reasons for being interested in this matter, which I cannot make up my mind to give you in detail at present. I can only hope that the thread I hold may not rail me, and by it that I may yet hope to unveil the real misoreant. For this I am willing to work, and should such eventually be the result you may depend upon me to clear up some points which must as yet appear to you altogether mysterious. Very respectfully, &t.E.T.P. DENTON.

P. S.—Call on me or write if anything suggests itself, I shall be very willing to assist you, If in my power.

E. M. F. D.

ONE OF THE BONDS TO BE DISPOSED OF BEFORE

ONE OF THE BONDS TO BE DISPOSED OF BEFORE LONG.

Believing the thief to be hard up, she reckons that he will soon "sheve" one of the bonds, according to this last letter:—

Mr. Harris—I have concluded that if he has those bonds he will, in all probability, try to dispose of one of them before long; for, though he has considerable cash, he will run through it much sooner than many people would, and the temptations in that country are not less than here, I judge. I think I am right in this conclusion. Respectfully.

ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

During the progress of this correspondence Mr.

Lerus and Mrs. Benton had frequent interviews.

and the conversation which passed between them will explain some points not clear in the foregoing letters. She told him that on the night of the robbery she saw a man cuter her own bedrown window, and that when she moved he ian away and she had no doubt but it was the one who stole his bonds. She also named the man (who, by the way, went to California soon after), but as he was innocent I will not reflect upon him by repeating his name. This statement, be it remembered, was not made until several days after she had known of the robbery.

HARRIS' FAMILY BROKEN UP BY THE MEDIUM.

During all these proceedings the domestic difficulties in Mr. Harris' family were becoming more and more serious, and finally his wife and children leit him altogether and went away with Mrs. Denton, and the latter refused to impart to the descrited husband any information of his wife's waereabouts. In September, nowever, she called on him in company with Mrs. Denton and demanded money enough to get a confortable living from the interest. Harris refused to comply, saying that she had already stolen his money and children, and further charging the their of the bonds upon her and her mother.

MATTERS COMING TO A HEAD.

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Matters coming to a head.

The fact that it had been ascertained that the bond sold to Brewster, sweet & Co., in Boston, (which was one of those stoien, was sold in the name of his own wife, led Mr. Harris to investigate the matter in the ordinary way, and without the aid of detectives in the spirit land. He, therefore, engaged onlicer J. P. Sillsby, of Boston, who, "present in the fessi," undertook to work up the case. This officer found out that on the night of the robbery Mrs. Harris occupied the same bed with her husband, and he was no, cognizant of her getting up during the night. The servant girl, who was then sick and did not retire until after three o'clock in the morning, avers that she saw Mrs. Harris and her mother-in-law Mary H. Clark, alias Fettee, up about the house and engaged in moving articles. Upon this representation the officer concluded that he would arrive the Markets of th

Clark, amas lettee, up about the house and engaged in moving articles. Upon this representation the officer concluded that he would are set to the officer concluded that he would and she was accordingly taken into custody. Sne, too, it should be remarked, is a clairvoyant. When the arrest was made the officer searched her house, and, although the bonds were not found, there was fucued by some silver spoons and forks, which disappeared at the same time the bonds did.

Things obstines were spoons and forks, which disappeared at the same time the bonds did.

Things obstines were spoons and found her harris just as he was leaving the ponce ome on kraday last, "Oh, dear," said sne, "I want to see you somewhere where we can talk and not be overhear!."

Mr. Harris went with her to the Parker House, and there she told him that the bond which was bought by Brewster, Sweet & Co. was sold by her; that it was given her by his wife long after the robbery, and sold by her in accordance with his wife's request; that she put \$1,000 at the proceeding as avaings bank and sent the surplus balance to his wife, and that the \$1,000 had since been drawn out and also sent to her. "Now," she added, "what are you going to do with me:"

The Arrest of Mrs. PROFESSOR DENTON followed, o. course, and the preliminary examination, which disclosed the story I have here preented, took place in this town to-day, and she was bound over for trial in a higher court in the sum of \$5,000. The mother-in-law on Harris, who is charged with the larceny of the silverware as well as the bonds, will be examined on Thurs-day.

The Excitement in this little town. At the examination to-day the Town Hail was filed in every past, and a great many were unable to gain admittance. Ladies formed a large part of the instense, and the whole and enone was made up of the very best citizens. Mrs. Denton—tail, gaunt and not "aitogether lovely"—was, of course, the observed of all, and those who could not get a near view came provided with opera glasses. Her husband, the Pro who told a story of about an hour's length. John C. Park, of Roxburg, who conducted the defence, made a nesses to lose their temper and appear ridiculous

POSSIBLE LEGAL COMPLICATIONS.
If the case is not "fixed up" before going before If the case is not "fixed up" before going before the Superior Court some important legal questions will have to be decided. It is common law that husband and wife cannot appear against each other in court. Now, the theory is that the bonds were taken by Mrs. Harris herself, and that her mother-in-law and Mrs. Denton were accessories. If, therefore, it is decided that Mrs. darris cannot be convicted of the theft then no crime appears, and, of course, if there has been no crime there can be no accessories to a crime. It seems to be one of those accessories to a crime. It seems to be one of those cases where law and justice are somewhat incon-

MRS. HARRIS AFTER A DIVORCE.

This whole case is made more interesting by the fact that Mrs. Harris is now struggling for a divorce. The cause alleged for application is cruelty, the specification being that she has been beaten by him and that he has been cruel to the children, but the lact that the latter were glad to see him the other day throws a shadow of improbability upon the charge. Even if he has been cruel to his wife he seems to have been generous towards her, for in May last he deeded her an \$8,000 house, and even now he says he is willing to take her back to his bosom and give her the bonds if she will only tell him what she knows about them.

### MIXED MATRIMONY.

Two Cross Divorce Suits and Curious Complexity of Counter Charges-One Divorced Husband Marrying the Other Divorced Wife and the Second Divorced Husband Said to Have Eloped with the Second Divorced of Divorce in One Case.

A motion made yesterday morning, before Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, to set aside a decree of divorce, presented a striking exemphilication of some of the peculiar vagaries of liarly free and easy views and practices of some people touching marital obligations. to the motion, that was simple enough and made in the usual way. Mrs. Enzabeth Miller had been divorced from John Miller, her nusband. She claimed to have known nothing about the pro ceedings for the divorce until after the decree was granted, and as a deeply injured woman besought the Court, through counsel of course, to have hersel set maritally right. Underlying this simple application, however, was a complex network of facts and allegations of unusual character, the unravel ling of which is essential to make the matter clear. The

STRIKINGLY SALIENT FEATURES STRIKINGLY SALIENT FEATURES in the case are the divorces on the same day, and then one of the divorced husbands marrying the other divorced wife, while the remaining divorced husband, as alleged, eloped with the remaining divorced wife. Preliminary to this, of course, were counter charges of adultery and spicy details of evidence given before a referee. First came the suit of John Miler vs. Elizabeth Miller, which was THE FIRST DIVORCE CASE.

divorced wife. Preliminary to this, of course, were counter charges of adulerty and spicy details of evidence given before a referee. First came the suit of John Miler vs. Elizabeth Miller, which was THE PIRST DIVORCE CASE.

The affidavit of the plaintiff in this case shows that they were married in this city October 13, 1863. For five years they have depeacefully and happily, a portion of the time at No. 197 avenue B and the remainder of the dime at No. 609 East Twelfth street. He was employed in an upholstery establishment in University place, receiving a salary of twenty-two dollars a week, from which sum, he says, he paid his wife nineteen dollars a week. They had two children, the elder six years of age and the other aged three years. Living near them, in Twelfth street, was a Mr. George Gross and his wife, Rossina Gross. The two families visited back and forth a great deal. Mr. Gross stood godistater to one of Mr. Miller's boys. Mr. Miller thought the world of Mr. Gross, but he soon found that Mrs. Miller also thought the world of him. Mr. Gross became a very frequent visitor, and came without his wife, and when he (Miller) was absent at his work. Soon they got to going out evenings. He remonstrated with his wife, but to no purpose, but Mr. Gross still continued to come. Finally Mrs. Miller wept away and remained absent for four days, and during this time stayed, as he alleges, with Mr. Gross as his wife, at a house in Stanton street. Subsequently she went away and remained five months. This was too much for him. He brought proceedings for a divorce against his wife. Mr. Charles A. Jackson was appointed referee, and he reported in favor of a divorce, which was granted on January 27, 1871. Mrs. Miller denied the allegation of aulitery preferred against her. She says that her husband turned her out doors, and that he said before doing so that he loved Mrs. Rosina Gross, and meant to marry her, cost what he was bound to allow referred and there lived on a servant, and that he had been divorced from her husba

PRESENT STATUS OF THE CASE.

Mrs. Miller, as already stated, denies all the allegations made against her, and claims to have been a true and laithful whe. There was prolonged argument by the counsel on both sides, which ended in the Court taking the papers and reserving its decision.

### THE FASHIONS.

Preliminary Spring Notes-Indications of the Season-The First Opening-American Styles and Independence.

Slowly, yet surely, the modes, manners and expressions of our fashions have been growing essentially American, and we may at last congratulate ourselves that the reign of "bigarre" is over: that the time so long predicted has at last arrived, and be the fashions, not only for themselves, but for the whole world. This is no more than they have long ments of success—economy, individuality, adapta-bility, chic and originality. It has been clearly deunited with economy, grace with simplicity; that we may dress a la mode and yet not lose our indi purer taste and a better style than the meretricious modes that have heretofore emanated from a foreign

This growing independence and individuality indoors cannot be too highly appreciated; and it is a reproach to our American ladies that they have not ng since realized and asserted their superiority in this matter, but le.t it to be forced upon them, as it were, and allowed their European sisters to first proclaim and confirm it, as they are now doing, by the acceptance, without modification, of American fashions in Europe. This recognition was accorded them long ere the dearth of Paris fashions; for it is now nearly two years since any one of our leading modistes first furnished designs of American modes to one of the leading London fashion magazines, which were hailed with delight, and, even at the outset, adopted without question-unlike those from Paris, which were always either modified or exaggerated. Since then they have steadily been growing in favor, and this season Mme. Demorest's BULLETIN OF FASHIONS

is to be reproduced in London almost simultaneously with New York, thus proving beyond a question, that the popularity of American fashions has become firmly established. Let us, therefore, use every effort to maintain the position gained; let us trus that the disgraceful and extravagant era in the annals of fashion is among things of the past, and let us hope that the pure and high taste that is now controlling our modes may long continue to direct them both here and in Europe.

The designs of the season as exhibited at Mme. Demorest's opening yesterday are numerous and varied. There are tight basques and jaunty jackets for slight, girlish forms, graceful casaques with their artistic loopings that always impart dignity to the most insignificant figure; and, by the way, most of the chic of a costume depends upon this same

LOOPING OR DRAPING. and it requires the exquisite taste and deft finger and it requires the exquisite taste and dett fingers of a true artiste to arrange it gracefully. There are stylish maintles for matronly ladies, too passee for the more youthful, tight-flating garments for the street; graceful tuniques, becoming corsages, charming costumes de promenade, recnerche dinner, evening at divisiting tollettes; in short, designs—American designs—for every garment needed by ladies and children, and they all recommend themselves on the broad basis of style, becomingness, adaptability and second. Let all those who have been tremblingly inquiring

economy.

Let all those who have been tremblingly inquiring whether

SHORT COSTUMES

were still to be ia mode take heart; for, in spite of the efforts of a few nitra-fashionables to reinstate the demi-train for street wear the short walking costume is still de rigueur. In the name of health, cleaniness and economy, leaving propriety and the eternal fitness of things out of the question, we hope that all sensible ladies will stand firm in this matter. For the present season there is nothing to lear.

Gostumes still reign pre-emident for street wear. The prevaiting style will be the short skirt, worn under a stylish polonaise or casaque, which arrangement is most generally becoming; but if a fitted garment is not desirable we have the long, graceful overskirt, to be artistically looped and worn with a jaunty paletot or more

MATRONLY METTERNICH.

of which there are some monitactions, which present our old friend in most charming shapes. One design, called the "Jacket Metternich," elicited especial admiration. It combined in a most graceful manner all the beauties without the defects of both basque and Metternich, and will be found especially becoming to sleuder figures. Among the casaques, all distangué, one known as "La Presidente" stands pre-eminent. This is especially intended for cashmere, which, en passant, with its substitute satin de chine, will be very fashionable this spring, and it is to be trimmed with a broad band of the material, edged with a narrow gros grain fold, said band being placed on the edges of the garment, a handsome guipure lace to be piaced standing, just above. The siyle of this garment is decidedly novel and unique, and it cannot fall to impart distinction to any tollette. Another casaque known as "La Viola," comes under the head of vest casaques, of which there are a great variety.

Jackets and Paletors.

In jackets to complete costumes and independent paletots for early spring we lound the "Claremont" and "Densmore" paletots, for cloth; the former just the proper fit, a happy medium

longer; the "Iona" jacket, completing a costume of the same name, won hearty admiration for the disposition of front revers and a peculiar arrangement of a postilion at the back—a novelty in a half-loose garment. Among the house basques, which have aimost utterly annihilated the round waist, all were taken captive by the "NILSSON," graceful, charming and distingue as its lovely namesake. This must be seen to be appreciated. The "Scotia" coat, also for house wear, and especially intended for use over a plain demi-rain, has short vest fronts, the back continued in long coat skirts, resembling the old time Continental coats. Decidedly revolutionary and altogether in keeping with the general lemale independence of the age.

In noglude robes "La Favorita" fully proved its right to the name. It is intended for casamere of some light, neutral tint, the garinture to be bands of gros grain of a contrasting color. It is arranged with an independent, short skirt, trimmed with bands, to be worn under a sort of long polonaise—that is, very long in the back, the fronts not reaching below the knee, and drawn back by a peculiar style of looping at the sides, under slik bands which depend from the waist.

A specialty at this house is

BUSINESS SUITS FOR LADIES, which are in various styles, in which convenience,

A specialty at this house is EUSINESS SUITS FOR LADIES, which are in various styles, in which convenience, adaptability and a certain style suitable to the purpose for which they are intended are the especial leatures. The most appropriate and most popular style is arranged with a skirt somewhat snorter than the ordinary walking length and a coat basque long enough to replace the overskirt. The skirt is generally trimined with broad bands of gross grain, continued en tablier, the basquine cut away to display them. This basquine is provided with numerous and capacious pockets, is open down the back, with a plate at the loof of each side form, as in a gentleman's coat.

with a plant at the loot of each side form, as in a gentleman's coat.

SOME CHOICE TOILETS.

A lovely costume de promenade is in grisalile silk, the skirt ornamented with eventails of the silk, trimmed with alternate tiny folds of black and white silk. These are placed at intervals, connected by feathered ruchings of black and white silk, interlaced and forming the heading to the eventails. An exceedingly graceful overskirt, trimmed to match, and a new style postillion complete this most unique costume.

a new style postming toilet is in golden brown poult de sole, arranged with an exceelingly gracetal manteau de cour, having a circular apron, and worn slightly looped at the sides, forming a small panier. This train is susceptible of a unique style of looping, by which it can be transformed into a graceful overskirt, changing the toilet into an elegant costume de promenade. It is bordered with a planted flounce, graduase in width, the heading composed of a band of slik tied in carcless knots—one placed at the top of each plain—the intervening spaces slightly puffed. Above this are placed two standing rows of tace—one white, placed under black a little narrower. The same style of garmiture is disposed en tabler on the petiticoat, following the shape of the apron of the train. The back is without garniture, as it is entirely covered, whether the train is looped or not. The corsage is a deep planted postilion, trimmed with lace—the heat-shaped neck and haif-wide sleeves trimmed to correspond with the heading to the flounces. This is to be completed by a handsome India shaw!

A recherche reception tollet is in apple green poult de sole, the train skirt bordered with a flounce of crepe de chine of the same shade, headed by two folds—one silk and the upper one crepe de chine—disposed in broad scollops. The same style of garniture is repeated just above, describing an accommodation train with a deep apron, scolloped on the bottom, the upper flounce in the back, forming the heading to the lower one. No overskirt, but a long scarf of crepe de chine, fastened on each side, at the waist, trimmed with rich fringe and tied in a large bow low down on the skirt. Postillion basque, finished with a cording of crepe de chine, open nearly to the waist, in iront, and ornamented with broad revers edged with a fill of crepe de chine. Chemisette and undersieeves of Mechlin lace.

Designs for children's garments are in innumerable designs, beautini as they are fumerous.

NEXT SEASON'S FRUIT CROP.—The Pawling (N. Y.), Pioneer expresses fears concerning the forthcoming fruit crop, which we hope are not well founded:—"There are great fears expressed by fruit growers in this county, that the buds of the fruit trees in this section have been injured by the cold weather. How general this complaint is we are not informed, but it is certain that the early fruits, as well as peaches, are killed. We hear the same complaint made from other counties, and it is feared that the entire fruit crop will suffer from the open weather in the early part of the winter and the severe cold of the past four or five weeks.

### AMBITION AND LOVE.

Life and Adventures of a Spanish Danseuse.

A True Story from Real Life.

Her Flight from Spain, Her Engagements, Loves, Marriage and Disappointment.

Her Present Condition in New York.

Love is life's end; an end, but never ending; An joys, all sweets, all happiness awarding. There are many circumstances in life so full of frivolity and extravagance, emanating sometimes in the ignorance and often in the innocence o human beings in their contact with the outer world. that when these incidents are chronicled they read more like the romantic legends and mystic histories in the "Arabian Nights" than stories of actual adventure and experience in real ufe. If romance were haif so romantic as real life (or as Quixotic in its tendencies) it would be greatly to the enhancement of civilization to spread and more thoroughly uphold

Catherina Manuel Jole, the subject of the present

CARTHAGENA, IN SUNNY SPAIN. Like most of the ladies of that ambitious race, Manuel was early instructed in the art of singing and dancing, in which she made great proficiency. She is about the middle height and has a most prepossessing appearance, her complexion being of that light onve color considered so beautiful in her race, with a small red tinge on either cheek, a rather handsome nose, two sparkling jet black eyes that could almost pierce to the soul, and teeth of that pure ivory white setting her forth a specimen of dental perfection. In addition to this her con-versation is lively and engaging and her manners are genial and assuring. In a word, she is a fair representation of the daughters of the "land of the orange grove."

Born of a good family, and having from her earliest days been accustomed to all the indulgences of parents who had more wealth than good judgment; accustomed to take her morning drives or walks among the mountains and inhale the delicious perfume from the orange grove and vineyard, it is little to be wondered at that her young spirit became uneasy and turbulent the more it became developed by the beauties around her. She had only arrived

AT THE AGE OF PIFTEEN SUMMERS and attained to a degree of education compatible with her age, when she conceived a strong predilection for travel and adventure. Her Spanish blood bolled in her veins and she determined to gratify her ambition, either with or without the consent of her parents. An elder sister had married in 1867, and in company with her husband had gone to California, in the New World. From time to time letters were received from the latter, who gave the most flattering description of her newly adopted home, picturing in glowing colors and with an extravagance of language that would scarcely be employed by any but the briliant and fertile intellect of the Spaniard all the peauties and advantages of a residence among the gold mines. Mexican millionnaires and grand gold mines. Mexican million houses with retinues of servants,

gold mines. Mexican millionnaires and grand houses with retinues of servants,

GOLDEN ORNAMENTS AND DIAMONDS,
all floated before the giddy vision of the beautiful Manuel, and she set about preparing for her journey. An old domestic went to Barcelona and secured a passage for her, and in the month of May, 1869, Manuel started on a steamer en route for California. Crossing the broad, wild, howling Atlantic, she arrived on American soil in July of the same year, being met by her sister when she landed. After resting sufficiently long to recover from the effects of her sea voyage she soon began to realize that the streets of California were not paved with gold, or that diamonds were as plentful as pebbles by the sea shore, and in a short time she resolved to place herself begond the obligations incurred to her sister while under her roof. Appearing one morning before the manager of a SMALL THEATRE IN BROADWAY, CALIFORNIA, she made known her abilities in singing and tripping the fantastic and requested an engagement. A trial was solicited and granted, and so great was the satisfaction after a few renearsals that she was offered a permanent engagement, to commence with \$120 a week. Manuel now considered her fortune made, and rushed to her sister's house to inform her of her good fortune. The sister, however, was first surprised and next alarmed, and aimost upbraided the youthful maiden with bringing a siur upon their family by entering upon the singe. Manuel heeded not. Her heart was bent on making a siir in the world and

IN REALIZING AN INDEPENDENT FORTUNE. She commenced upon her theatrical career, and it was not long before the pretty chanteuse became the talk of the city. Things went on for several company and Mannel danced

time putting by a large portion of her salary, which was excellent for one so young and inexperienced, into a bank. At length she began to be the object of attention of several young galants, who were constant in their visits to the green room and behind the scenes, and she was no longer the tree and unfettered damsel. She had to submit to interviews and hand-shakings and WHISPERINGS OF LOVE from a young Spanish naval officer, who vowed she was the only object of his affection. This gallant gentieman soon became her only attendant, though not her only admirer, and in a short time his attentions were so open that Manuel's sister wrote to Spain informing her purents of what was going on. Manuel received warnings and remonstrances innumerable, but she was deaf to all entreaty, and studied only her own feelings, which were destined to lead her astray and plunge her into misery and unhappiness.

HER MARRIAGE.

unhappiness.

HER MARRIAGE.

On the 24th of February, 1870, Señor Lodrigues (such was the gallant officer's appeliation) led the dark, beautiful Manuel to the altar, after a courship of only seven months. Manuel had acquired a considerable sum of money up to the time of her marriage, which she had sufficient prudence to keep within her own control. But the young and indiscreet maiden had ialleriso passionately in love with Lodrigues, Cupid had so thoroughly taken possession of her heart—and so secret were her operations—that she never took the trouble to inquire into the

sion of her heart—and so secret were her operations—that she never took the trouble to inquire into the

CHARACTER OR CONNECTIONS OF HER HUSBAND,
who he was, or from whence he came, or what were his prospects. All she knew was that he informed her he was in the employ of the Spanish government as a lieutenant. Hers was a madness, an infatuation of love. Time, that "makes all things even," soon informed her. They had been married but three months when some person came to California who knew the handsome Lodrigues, and started the unpleasant intelligence that he was a married man and had a family in Cuba. Whether this were true or false it was not then ascertained, but the former would seem to be the correct view, for in a fortnight Lodrigues produced a paper purporting to be an order from his captain, ordering him away on duty.

AN AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL TOOK PLACE and the comple separated, the husband promising to write within a few days and return to her side in less than two months. Manuel went to her theatrical duties as before, and week after week passed, a month went by, two months elapsed, and yet no word from Lodrigues, no letter, no tidings, and he did not return. Manuel's riends, wno before had warned her to beware of him, now withheld all sympathy and showed her what is commonly known as the "cold shoulder." The young wife felt all this keenly, still she went on, and, though she had given her hosband a tolerable amount of money—his manifest object in marrying her—she still possessed a considerable sum. One night in June last she was introduced to

A TALL, WELL DRESSED GERMAN, named Adolph Schneider, who had heard of her

introduced to

A TALL, WELL DRESSED GERMAN,
named Adolph Schneider, who had heard of he
career, and who appeared to take a great deal of in
terest in her welfare. He said he thought he knet
where to find her faithless husband, as, from the de
scription he had received of him, he was certain h
had met him at a well known hotel in New York
He promised to assist her in her search for him, bu
t would be necessary for her to leave the head

and

GO ON TO NEW YORK.

Again the insanity of self-dependence was shown in her actions. Without consulting her friends she left her engagement, drew her money from the bank, took a passage on the Montana steamship to panama, and thence on the Ocean Queen to New York, where she arrived in the month of angust last. Her newly acquired friend (Schneider), however, had some different object in view than that he had at aris represented. He accompanied Manuel on the steamships, and on one occasion, when she was lying in her berth on account of sea sickness, he gave it out that she was his wife, and that they were

were

ON A YOUR TO EUROPE.

Arriving in this city they went to Page's Hotel, and Schneider at once appeared to take a great interest in her behalf. He went out day aiter day, apparently with the object of seeking Schor Lodriques, each night returning with some information which, he said, he was to follow up. Finally he made an appeal to ner for \$800 to Manuel on some most absurd pretext, and she gave him the money without a question. Poor Manuel: his sum severed her friendship with Schneider, for he went away and has never since been seen. In a short time Manuel left the hotel and found herself totally without means. Her friends had all turned their backs upon her, refusing to come to her aid.

IN THIS HER HOUR OF TRIBULATION, and she saw no way out of her difficulties. In an

evil hour she agreed to accept a position in a saloon in a locality in this city that few respectable people would even visit at night, but she, in her ignorance, allowed herself to be thus entrapped a third time.

On Monday morning hast she came before one of the magistrates of this city—we suppress the names and localities for her sake and at her request—and related the above history and sought advice as to how she should act, as the

she should act, as the

BARBARIANS IN THE SALOON

now hold her clothing, &c., and rejuse to give them

up until she shall have completed her engagement
and paid what they consider she owes for board.

There is no doubt but that the Spanish Consol will There is no doubt but that the Spanish Consul will take up the case of the young wife and have ner sent back to her friends. He certainly could not undertake a more charitable mission. After all her adventures Manuel is not yet nineteen years of age, and she may return to her parents well satisfied with her extensive experience.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-SARATOGA.-It is hard

to realize that the last nights of this enchanting

comedy-the best type of our watering place society we have had on the boards for an age-are at hand. "In the place where it originally fell" with a crushing weight upon the late inane importations from London, Mr. Howard's play has borne bright ev dence to the fact that here in our midst are mate rials for the pleasantest story that can be told in a cosey boudoir, yelept theatre, or acted by a young company sans peur et sans reproche. Nothing eis is talked of now in society but this tensing little comedy, and even the Home Journal take its tollets as a criterion for the coming season. As the characters and acting of "Saratoga" have been sufficiently discussed let us refer to a feature which has already excited the attention of the ladies. We speak of the toilets. Miss Fanny Davenport, the brightest luminary in the cast, wears four different dresses during the play. One is a dark green skirt of gros grain, with train, and long over skirt gracefully looped up at the back. Ar ound the bottom of the skirt a row of hor se shoes, whips and other trappings made of black velvet studded with gilt beads, forms the trimming. With this skirt is worn a tight-filting jacket or basque of black velvet, rich green satincollar, and revers and cuffs to correspond with the entire costume, and is one of those stylish little bits of head gear which "must be seen to be appreciated." The second is of the riches t white corded silk, and, in accordance with the prevailing style, the dress is made with a décoûteté waist and a full count train of the new English pattern. A deep flounce of white lace, headed with small pearl beads, trims the bottom of the skirt, and smilar trimming ornaments the corsage and waist, the latter made pointed shape. Short sleeves, puffed at the ebow, and edged with lace and diamond ornaments in the picnic scene (act third, scene first) Miss Effle Remmington (Fanny Davenport) wears a white mustlin over pink, the overskirt being ofhamented by a row of narrow hemmed flounces, and in the fourth act she appears in a very rich toliette of pink silk, made with long train. With this are worn a waist and an overskirt of white satin, trimmed elaborately with fringe and cut minus a front breadth. The long flowing sleeves, open to the shoulder, display inner sleeves of pink silk, made etaght and edged at the wrist with narrow lace. At the back the dress is looped in the Partsian fashion, and is bound around the bettom with pink satin. The last dress worn by Miss Davenport, and challenging great admiration, consists of light blue silk, made decoded, with train; winte lace overdress and bertha, looped on one side with training roses, and on the other with a bouquet of the same flowers. Shoulders, corsage and headdress are ornamented with flowers in the same way. Elegant diamond jewelry completes the beauty and elegance of this seeves bordered with narrow lace. Miss Clara Morris, during the run of "Shratoga," has worn a light shade of lavender corted s skirt gracefully looped up at the back. Ar ound the bottom of the skirt a row of hor se shoes, whips and

makes his appearance, after a long absence, at this This evening this genial favorite of the public beautiful temple of the drama. His own comedy, "Romance and Reality," will be brought out then for the first time in five years and the very first time that the author ever played in it at this theatre Tuesday night the gem of Robertson's plays, "Ours," attracted one of those particularly elegant and attracted one of those particularly elegant and fashionable andiences for which Wallack's is so planous. It would be useless to speak further of a pla, which is so well known to the public. The cast includes the best members of this admirable company. Last night "A Moraing Call" and "Woodcock's Little Game" were repeated. Mr. Wallack's appearances are for a limited number of nights, and his brilliant engagement is rapidly drawing to a close. "Ours" will be repeated on Thesday at this theatre by special request, and on Thursday of next week it will be given with the same cast at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The Wallack season so far has been of more than ordinary brilliancy, and success has crowned the liberal efforts of the management.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,-Between Wambold eautiful baliad, "God Bless the Little Church Around the Corner" (which, by the way, has become as famous as Mary's little lamo), and the inimitable burlesque on "Les Brigands," this clever company have strong props for their immense bill every night. Many new acts have been introduced this week, and everything goes as merry as a mar-riage bell in this temple of Momus.

COMIQUE-THE LAURIS .- This pantomime troupe have met with more success at this cosey nitle theatre than fell to their lot before since they visited this country. "The Adventures of Lord Dundreary," their most popular piece, would make even Sothern's sides ache with laughter. They are sand wiched between ballet, trapeze acts, negro mins-trelsy and a score of other variety attractions which keep up the attendance every night to a satisfactory standard.

Nelse play this week one of their time-honored and best sketches, "Les Miserables." Little Mac stil continues his ciever delineation of "Coco," the monkey of the period. But the feature of the season at this house will be "Much Ado About Something," which will give the dark side of Shakspeare's comedy when it is produced at Booth's. Dan Bryant as Benedick will be a rare treat for the adnerents of

TONY PASTOR'S-FEMALE MINSTRELS.-Here 18 strong argument for the female suffragers. It is the happy union of the fitteenth and sixteent amendments. Tony has brought those apparently irreconcitable elements together, and the result is crowded houses and serious thoughts in the mind of Don Antonio as to whether he should build a colossal temple of the "black art" on Murray Hill or a crystal palace of minstrelsy in the Park. Such vaniting ambition is sure to o'ericap itself.

SEEBACH .- This distinguished representative of German drama drew a crowded house to the Brooklyn Academy on Tuesday with her unrivalled im-personation of Gretchen, in Goethe's "Faust," one of her very best roles. To-night she will repeat the same before a Newark audience, and next week she bids a last farewell to the metropolis.

SCHOOL FESTIVALS.—The grand school festivals to

be given in aid of German and French orphan children will begin on Thursday evening, March 16. They will be upon the same plan as the Boston school festivals, which have proved one of the great musical attractions there. Mr. Harley Newcomb, the director, is preparing the chorus, and, judging from his success in Boston, we may expect an entertainment of rare attractiveness. The uptown schools give the inaugural festival on Thursday evening, March 16; the Ninth ward on Friday evening, and the primary schools a matinee on Saturday. We trust the children's efforts will receive hearty co-operation, and the Academy be filled as it should be, for the object is a most worthy one, and the sight to be seen and sounds to be heard must well repay the attendance.

Musical and Theatrical Notes. Mr. E. M. SCHMIDT, assisted by Miss Nina Foster,

will give "Dramatic Readings and Recitations" this (Thursday) evening, at eight o'clock, in De Garmo's Hall, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue R. E. STEVENS, who piloted the Laura Keene troupe in the South during the winter, has taken the helm of that dainty little craft, Lina Edwin's

theatre. FRED ROBINSON leaves Janauschek next week. LAURA KEENE starts on the New England circuit, commencing on Monday in Brooklyn. NECK AND NECK STETSON will be the feature at

BEN DE BAR turns his St. Louis Opera House into minstrel hall this summer.

CHARLES WYNDHAM sailed from Europe in the teamship Wyoming and is due here this week. FERNANDE TEDESCA, the clever little violinist, has nade a wonderful success at Grover's Philadelphia

concerts. ANTONIO BARILI intends shortly giving two con erts at the Union League theatre, at which "The Last Seven Words" by Mercadante will be per-

SEEBACH appeared in her renowned character of Charchen in Goethe's "Egmont," at the Stadt last night. Beethoven's music will performed on this

# ONCE MORE IN PARIS

A First Dinner in the Capital After the Siege.

VISIT TO MR. WASHBURNE.

Hand to Mouth Fare of the Parisians.

THE WORST TO COME TO THE POOR.

Reasons for Delaying the Publication of the Election Returns.

PARIS, Feb. 10, 1871. Dinner at Durand's. Consomme de cheval, fresh fish from the Seine, cheval again (this time under the name of bouf à la mode), a fricandeua de lapin, which may have been rat or cat, the whole washed down by some good wine, and accompanied all the way through, by way of long forage, with occasional bites of the most vile compound of oats, rye, barley, wheat, sawdust and sand that ever before did duty for bread. Whether it was the horse, or the cat of rat, or the bread, or all combined, I can only say for myself that this, my first dinner in Paris after the slege, disagreed with me, and that I had ample room and appetite for a breakfast this morning, which I

A VISIT TO MR. WASHBURNE.

to which I was unaccustomed.

took due precautions should not consist of anything

I paid a visit to our Minister, Mr. Washburne, and, I am happy to say, found him, his secretary, Colonel Hoffman, and his assistant secretary, Mr. Ward, in good health and spirits, not one of them looking the least like residents for four months of a besieged city, and all repudiating the impeacument of having lived on horse or cat. Mr. Washburne's labors have been most arduous during this unhappy time, he having not only to perform the duties of his own proper legation, but having taken under the proecting legis of the Stars and Stripes the British kindred of the United States, left like sneep without a shepherd, but having also fulfilled the delicate task of protecting and speaking for the subjects of the different German States engaged in war against France. These varied duties have left him healthy and strong in body and cheerful in mind. His hearty, kindly salutation when I entered his room was very grateful to one so long away from home and friends. I have since I saw him been particularly gratified to near from every one-French, English, German and other foreigners generally-that his uniform kindness, tact and firmness have gained for him the affection and respect of them all alike. His Excellency has

LEFT PARIS FOR BRUSSELS to visit his wife and family, from whom he has been separated during the investment. He will return to his post within a week. After his departure I had occasion to require sundry favors at the hands Colonel Hoffman and Mr. Ward, in the way of passes and recommendations to the French military authorities, which were granted kindly and promptly, and I can truly say that the signature of Mr. Washburne and the seat of the American Lega-

tion is the surest passport to respect and coasideration with both belligerents. WHAT WAS SEEN ON A DRIVE. I have driven to-day, in company with an English nobleman and your regular Paris corre pondent, over a great portion of Paris, and visited that portion of the enceinte and the bastions most exposed to the besiegers' fire. In the daytime the change in the appearance of the city is much less than one would expect. The shops appear as well supplied with goods as ever, and in some parts even the sellers of food have goodly supplies displayed in their windows. The scarcity of vehicles in the roadways and the fact that all the men are clothed in uniform of some kind or other we the most noticeable thousand. the fact that all the men are clothed in unform of some kind of other are the most noticeable things. Nothing in the appearance of the people you meet in the streets indicates that they have just been starved into surrender. On the contrary, even in the poor-est districts, the people look plump and sleek, and as if they had been well fed. I am told, however, that

there is much distress to be found hiding itself away from the public gaze, but I doubt if there is more than is to be found at this season of the year in ordinary times in Parts itself, in London or New York, or in any other large city.

THE INJURY BONE TO HOUSES or in any other large city.

THE INJURY BONE TO HOUSES
by the bombardment is slight, and were it not pointed out would not be noticed; and I have it from the very best authority that the loss of life from the same cause did not exceed 30), which, in such a populous district as that in which the German shells fell, is very slight. To those accustomed to Washington or New York during our late civil war there are many things to be seen that speak of war. Notably the long wooden barracks and the gardens of the Tulieries, and in other open spaces, which forcibly remind one of the shanth's elected on Broadway. New York, near the City Hall, and to be seen scattered here and there in Washington, which abounds in vacant ground suitable for such a purpose. The word "Imperial" is replaced wherever it was displayed by "National," and the legend "Liberty, Equality, Fraternicy," which means so much, and of which the French understand so little, is painted up on public buildings wherever room can be found for it. Most

Childish Demonstration
of all, and in the most tawdry form, is the bedecking of the figurative sixtue representing strasburg with flowers and wreaths and flags, which have not of late been renewed, and so have become withered, rotten and ragged, and now all dripping, as they are, with rain, excite not admiration, but pity, if not contempt.

THE RATIONING OF BREAD AND MEAT

are, with rain, excite not admiration, but pity, if not contempt.

THE RATIONING OF BREAD AND MEAT will be discontinued after to-day, and any one may buy as much as he wants or can pay for. Itsef will replace horse fiesh and white oread the vile schools brod, which has been the staff of life to the Parisians for the last few weeks. The Germans are now permitting the revicualing of Paris from day to day from hand to mouth, and they are magnaminously allowing the phhanthropy of England and other countries to supply the more pressing wants of the poor. Cats, lats and dogs will no longer be the daily food (if such garbage ever was esten by any one except for effect) of the inhabitants of Paris. But alas! the time is last approaching when the allowance to the National Guard, their wives and children will be discontinued by the government, and when in the absence of by the government, and when in the absence of work and wages the condition of the laboring population of Paris will be far worse tian it has ever been during the investment. When this unhappy moment arrives will they be as quiet and peaceable and submissive to the powers that be as they now are?

happy moment arrives will they be as quiet and peaceable and submissive to the powers that be as they now are?

QUIET ELECTIONS.

The tranquility which has attended the elections and the patience with which the people await the publication of the result, is attributed by those that know best to the fact that there is so little real want among the troublesome part of the population, and it is believed that they will continue quiet and patient as long as the allowance from the government continues to be paid. There are significant murmars rising at the delay in counting the votes, but they do not come from the reds—they come from the conservatives. Some do not hesitate to say that the returns are being manipulated, and that the final state of the poil when it is made public will not show a true renex of the wishes of the people. The votes cast for Garibaid are considered as so many votes thrown away, as an unnaturalized foreigner caunot in France, more than in any other country, become a member of a legislative body. WHY THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION ARE KEFT BACK.

The continued postponement of the publication of the result of the elections is the principal subject of talk and is much speculated upon. If it is a dodge, and it may be so, I can only think it is for the purpose of obtaining an extension of the armistice. As things now stand it will be barely possible for the Assembly to get together and organize itself in time for anything like deliberation on the important subject which they meet to decide. I believe that, under the circumstances, the Prussians, especially seeing the pacific disposition of Paris, will not be indisposed to allow further time to the Assembly to make up its mind, unless on its sirst meeting there are unmistakable signs manifested of the veice of the majority being for a prosecution of the war. The prayer inscribed on the edge of the coinage of the majority being for a prosecution of the war.

ELOPKERNT WITH A PUGILIET.—The St. Joseph

ELOPEMENT WITH A PUGILIST.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) Union of the 22d inst. narrates as follows:—"Monday afternoon about three o'clock, Mrs. Simon Ready, late landlady of the Waverley House, having become attached to a puglistic friend named J. Lafferty, who was barkeeper at the Arcade Saloon, concluded that sne would leave the protection of her acknowledged liege lord and take her chance of future happiness with Mr. Lafferty. So, taking her two children and all the valuable sticles in the house that could be easily carried, sne decamped to parts yet unknown to Mr. Ready. When he discovered the circumstances he telegraphed in various directions and started after them in hot pursuit. The result will be known in due time."

The planters in Louisiana and Mississippi are re ported to be actively making arrangements to securify the later of the next crop, and the supply fails to meet the demand. The demand for whit servant girls in these States is also very great, and good ones, it is said, are paid from twenty to twenty are deliars a month.